

# The National Republican.

VOL. XIX--NO. 28.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1878.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH

## CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

### Efforts to Enforce the Collection of the Revenue.

**Violation of the Law in All Parts of Tennessee.**—**Illicit Distilleries Arrested and Still Destroyed—Postal Decision Against Letters—The Remains of Rear-Admiral Hoff—Ex-Marshall Pitkin, &c.**

### Successful Raids on Illicit Distilleries.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Baum yesterday received a letter from Revenue Agent Atkinson, dated Jamestown, Fentress County, Tenn., December 18, stating that the fifth Tennessee and second Tennessee raiding forces concentrated at Jamestown on the 18th. Up to that date fourteen distilleries and copper stills were captured and thirty-nine persons arrested, nine of the stills being in Fentress County and the other five were taken in Overton County. Good work has been done; thus far no fighting or shooting has taken place. The fifth Tennessee force will accompany the second Tennessee into a very vicious section of Scott County, where it is likely a skirmish will take place. The eighth Kentucky force will then accompany the second Tennessee up the Kentucky and Tennessee River to the Virginia line, and the ninth force will follow the line of the two States from Scott County westward. The agent says he hopes to break the backbone of the violators in that locality in the present raid.

### DEPUTY DAVID WOOD.

**NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—Special Deputy Collector James M. Davis arrived here today, after having made raids along the Kentucky frontier, and while there paid much attention to the electric light there, has written a letter giving the result of his observations of the French system. The principal place where the electric light was in use in Paris was the Avenue du Opera, a street 3250 feet long, in which were placed thirty-two of the celebrated Jablochek lamps, mounting thirty-three gas lamps, giving a very strong and imperceptible light. The Paris Gas Company had the chief engineer of the Paris Gas Company about the cost of the light in the Avenue de Opera.**

The engineer stated that the city gave the company the privilege of using the Avenue du Opera and sundry public places during the period of the exhibition from May 1 to November 1, for the purpose of testing the new system of machinery, the new underground condenser, which was invented by the company, the company contracting to supply the electric light at 125 centimes (25 cents) per hour per lamp, from eight o'clock till twelve every evening during the period above named. Before and after three hours gas was to be used as usual.

**An Adverse Decision.**—**Postmaster General Key to-day took action upon a novel request, received from one of the New York posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, for permission to send through the mails to all the posts of that order throughout the country a printed circular, offering a life-size picture of the present Grand Commander, by a modified lottery scheme, to aid the construction of a monument, at Blenheim, N. Y., to the memory of the dead soldiers of Bremen County. The Postmaster General, in response to the application, quoted the law which prohibits the mailing of any kind of lottery circular through the mails, and says he is advised by the law officer of the Department that he has no discretion in the matter, and, therefore, while expressing earnest sympathy with the movement, informs Mr. Royal, chairman of the council of administration making the request, that the desired permission cannot be granted.**

**The Late Rear-Admiral Hoff.**

The remains of the late Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff, U. S. N., will be removed at half past eight o'clock this morning from his lodgings, 1423 K street, northeast, and taken to the Baltimore and Potomac depot for transportation to Philadelphia, where they will be interred in the cemetery adjoining the Episcopal Church of St. James the Less. In accordance with the wishes of the deceased, his body has been encased in a solid, old-fashioned, cloth-covered coffin of black walnut, with plain solid handles, and a plate on the lid inscribed, "Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff, U. S. N.; died Christmas day, 1878, aged sixty-nine years," and this casket repose in an outer box of soft-heart cedar, with brass corner mountings and suitable handles, furnished by W. E. Speare, undertaker.

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday issued a general order announcing the death of Rear-Admiral Hoff, in the seventy-third year of his age, and saying that during his long connection with the navy he performed his duties with zeal and zest.

On the day after the receipt of this order the fleet of navy vessels at station and of all ships in commission will be displayed at half mast from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns will be fired at noon from each yard and station, flagship and vessel, acting singly.

**Ex-Marshall Pitkin's Accounts.**

The statement recently published that charges have been preferred against ex-Marshall Pitkin, of Louisiana, for rendering false accounts against the Government is untrue in every particular. Mr. Pitkin's accounts with the Government have been settled in the most satisfactory manner, after close scrutiny, and he stands recorded to day as free from all accountability. The charges are therefore malicious falsehoods.

**National Bank Balances.**

Heretofore the published reports of bonds held by the Treasury as security for deposits in national banks have included only the bonds held in the office of the Treasurer of the United States mainly for security of currency deposits, and has not included such bonds held by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York and in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. The balances yesterday in national banks were, in sum, \$13,492,327; in currency, \$6,180,218, which in the three offices above mentioned, amounting to \$8,620,366. At no time have the deposits exceeded the securities held by the Department.

**The President and Mr. Teller's Committee.**

The President, yesterday, in discussing the Democratic demand for proof to sustain the charges of violations of the election laws in the South, which he made in his late annual message, remarked that he was giving no attention to the collection of official reports, &c., showing infidelity and fraud in recent elections in several of the Southern States for the use of the Teller committee, as he had learned that the committee had formally refused to call upon him for such information.

**Cabinet Fred, Grant's Lawyer.**

General Sherman has received a private letter from Colonel Fredrick Grant, stating that he expects to leave Philadelphia to-day for Europe to join his father. The place held by Colonel Grant on General Sheridan's staff will be vacant until his return, and no other officer will be employed meantime to perform his duties. It was necessary, in granting the leave of absence to go beyond the limits of this country, that he should be given a certificate of service, which was obtained through the Secretary of War. The leave is not limited, and he means to remain until his return, as he has no definite engagement.

He was displaced while in ill health, and has been suffering ever since. The Government owes him, as it owes to all meritless men who have served the public well, proper attention and assistance, if he needs any, in being returned to his home.

**CHARLES A. WITMORE.**

**Another Death-Bung.**

**SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Jesse L. O'Leary, a half-breed Indian, was brought to San Diego to-day for the murder of John Jenkins, near Biegue, last summer.**

baby Penitentiary for seven years for counterfeiting, has been pardoned by the President.

**Myer S. Isaacs, a prominent Israelite, and senior editor of the *Jewish Messenger*, of New York, is being urged upon the President for the position of Minister to Berlin, made vacant by the death of Bayard Taylor.**

**Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes and fractional currency: United States notes, series 1869, \$12,753,194; United States notes, series 1874, \$15,296,092; United States notes, series 1875, \$13,161,112; United States notes, series 1878, \$55,553,896; total United States notes, \$546,018,016; fractional currency, \$16,110,936,95; grand total, \$892,701,974,95; United States notes redeemed, \$148,700.**

**Nebraska is the first State to respond to the petition circulated throughout the Union by the American Temperance Union of this city, asking for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. A petition bearing 900 signatures has been presented in the Senate by Senator Saunders, and it is expected that at least one bill will be sent in by the States and Territories will be sent in before the close of January.**

### THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

**Its Cost by the French Process.**

Mr. J. H. Stobbs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a prominent gas light man, who there paid Paris last summer, and while there paid much attention to the electric light there, has written a letter giving the result of his observations of the French system. The principal place where the electric light was in use in Paris was the Avenue du Opera, a street 3250 feet long, in which were placed thirty-two of the celebrated Jablochek lamps, mounting thirty-three gas lamps, giving a very strong and imperceptible light. The Paris Gas Company had the chief engineer of the Paris Gas Company about the cost of the light in the Avenue de Opera.

The engineer stated that the city gave the company the privilege of using the Avenue du Opera and sundry public places during the period of the exhibition from May 1 to November 1, for the purpose of testing the new system of machinery, the new underground condenser, which was invented by the company, the company contracting to supply the electric light at 125 centimes (25 cents) per hour per lamp, from eight o'clock till twelve every evening during the period above named. Before and after three hours gas was to be used as usual.

**A Case of Hornby.**

came up yesterday on an application for a writ of habeas corpus before the United States District Court, and the court was asked to direct the marshal to take possession of this witness in the case of the alleged election outrage at the hands of the negroes, and to bring him before the court for the arrest of only three was shown. One was not found, and the other two, Clark and White, were taken from the boat. A person who was on the steamer at the time, a witness to the whole of those disgraceful proceedings, says that when the order for the arrest of White and Clark was shown to the prisoners, one of the men making the arrest remarked, "Here we are again, you niggers, you scoundrels." The negroes have given a very strong and imperceptible account of the whole of the affair. What has become of the men who took them from the steamer is not known.

**Mr. Stobbs then went to the Hotel and Magasin du Louvre, Hotel of state of the land.**

In the country side of the electric light lamps are used in place of kerosene gas-lubricated, or any electric gas-gas lights, &c., &c. According to Mr. Stobbs, the cost of the apparatus will be heavy, in the mountains, through which the party traveled with great difficulty and danger. They report the destruction of six more illicit distilleries and the arrest of twenty men, capturing, among others, Harvey Beale, who had defied the laws of the United States and the State, and bringing him to Nashville.

**AN ADVOCATE OF LIBERTY.**

"Because I am not a slave, and in introducing the right that question was not considered." Yet another of your slaves is not employed.

"We commenced our trip three hours, and now we propose to stop a little longer, perhaps, and then light up again."

Mr. Stobbs then visited the store with this result:

"Because I am not a slave, and in introducing the right that question was not considered."

"What amount of steam power are you employing?"

"We commenced our trip with three hours, and now we propose to stop a little longer, perhaps, and then light up again."

Mr. Stobbs then visited the store with this result:

"Because I am not a slave, and in introducing the right that question was not considered."

"Do you think it will hurt your electrical equipment, both before and after electrification, to appear and testify in its courts. At the same time, however, it declared the United States could not require the State to divest itself of the custody of its prisoners, and that it could only require that they should be produced as witnesses, their custody still remaining in the State. The court suggested, however, after a short debate, that the State should be compelled to furnish a writ of habeas corpus to release the negroes, both before and after electrification, to appear and testify in its courts. At the same time, however, it declared the United States could not require the State to divest itself of the custody of its prisoners, and that it could only require that they should be produced as witnesses, their custody still remaining in the State. 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